

THE COMMONWEALTH.
FRANKFORT.

J. H. JOHNSON, Editor.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1861.

Office of Clerk of the Senate.

The Clerk of the Senate would inform the members of the Legislature and all other persons having official business with him, that his office is in the 2d story of the Commonwealth Office building, where he may be found, except when the Senate is in session, or he is otherwise necessarily absent.

Extra copies of THE DAILY COMMONWEALTH can be supplied (put up in wrappers ready for mailing) at the rate of \$3 per hundred. All orders for papers should be given the day before the issue of the particular number of the paper which is wanted.

Gentlemen who wish papers can leave their orders at the office, or with John M. Todd, in the House of Representatives, or Geo. W. Lewis, in the Senate chamber.

Speech of John W. Finnell.

We surrender our editorial space to the most admirable and eloquent speech of John W. Finnell, Esq. We do not say this in way of apology, for we are well aware that our readers would always gladly excuse the absence of editorial for such a cause.

The Maysville Eagle is informed by persons who are considered responsible men that H. B. Stanton, the Prosecuting Attorney, who has solemnly sworn to support the Constitution and laws of the United States and of the State of Kentucky, has on numerous occasions publicly boasted that John C. Breckinridge is now in Morgan county at the head of several thousand men, and that it is his intention to march upon Maysville at an early day. The informant also says that Stanton declares that Kentucky will be in the Southern Confederacy soon—that the trap is already fixed to take her there.

ARRIVAL OF FIVE REBEL PRISONERS.—We learn from the Cincinnati Gazette that the steamer Prima Donna, which arrived at Cincinnati on Sunday evening, brought down among other "freight," five Virginia bush whackers, captured in the Kanawha Valley, who have been amusing themselves the past summer by shooting our pickets. They are a miserable-looking set of devils, fair samples of the material of Wise's army, and have the mark of Cain already on their brows.

JAIL BREAKING AT LAWRENCEBURG.—As the jail keeper at Lawrenceburg, Ind., on the 26th ult., opened the door of the jail, eight of the prisoners sprang at him, one of them knocking him down by a blow upon the forehead. They then sprang out of the window. The deputy jail-keeper, attracted by the tumult, came upon the scene of action, and, by immediately following them, succeeded in overhauling and securing two of them. Six escaped, one of whom had been confined for murder.

A LARGE CONTRACT.—Stephen Cromwell, of Camden, Ohio, has made a contract by which he is to furnish one hundred and fifty thousand cords of wood for the Ohio Central Railroad Company. The magnitude of this contract can be understood only when we take into consideration the fact that it makes a pile four feet high and not less than two hundred and fifty seven miles long, and requires the delivery of nearly fifty cords a day (Sundays excepted) for ten years.

THE FOLLOWING, which we find in the Paris correspondence of the London Times, would seem to contradict the floating story that the Emperor and Empress of the French have recently been greatly displeased at each other:

"The Emperor and Empress of the French," says the Courier de Bayonne, "are fully enjoying a country life. On Monday evening their Majesties left the Villa Eugenie, and went without any escort or suite to the public promenade. They stopped for a short time before the bazaar to examine the different curiosities laid out to attract the attention of visitors, and afterwards took a long walk along the seashore, returning to the villa by the narrow walk which leads to it from the beach."

ARRESTED AND RELEASED.—Judge F. A. Boyd, of the Campbell county (Ky.) court, was arrested near Cincinnati on Saturday, charged with aiding the rebellion. He was taken to the Newport Barracks, but subsequently released upon the ground that there was not sufficient testimony against him to warrant his detention.

EMIGRATION TO WASHOE.—Advices from Washoe say that emigrants are pouring in from the plains every day. It is estimated that the number going to California across the plains this season will reach 25,000 or 30,000. They come from Indiana, Illinois and Iowa—the greater number by the central route.

A son of Garibaldi has just visited Paris, where he had a rendezvous with Alexander Dumas. Most persons supposed that Dumas would be home a fortune from Italy, but on the contrary he was obliged to come to Paris to get money to pay off his Italian debts. With an income greater than that of any other European writer, he is yet always in debt. His liberality amounts to folly.

Buy Ayer's Cherry Pectoral for Coughs, Ayer's Sarsaparilla for Scrofulous complaints, and Ayer's Pills for all the purposes of a Purgative Medicine.

Remarks of JOHN W. FINNELL, of Kenton.

On the Confederate occupation of Kentucky, and their forcible withdrawal, delivered in the House of Representatives, September 18th, 1861.

Mr. Finnell, from the committee on Federal Relations, made the following report:

The committee on Federal Relations, to whom was referred the communications of the Governor of the Commonwealth, together with those of Gen. Polk and Zollicoffer, of the Confederate army, informing the Governor that they had seized and were occupying, with large military forces, portions of the soil of Kentucky, have had the same under consideration, and ask leave to make the following report:

Whereas, Kentucky has been invaded by the forces of the so-called Confederate States, and the commanders of the forces so invading the State have insolently prescribed the conditions upon which they will withdraw, thus insulting the dignity of the State by demanding terms to which Kentucky cannot listen without dishonor—therefore,

Be it resolved by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That the invaders must be expelled.

Inasmuch as there are now in Kentucky Federal troops assembled for the purpose of preserving the tranquility of the State, and of defending and protecting the people of Kentucky in the peaceful enjoyment of their lives and property, it is—

Further resolved, That General Robert Anderson, a native Kentuckian, who has been appointed to the command of the department of Cumberland, be requested to take instant command, with authority and power from this Commonwealth to call out a volunteer force in Kentucky for the purpose of repelling the invaders from our soil.

Resolved, That in using the means which duty and honor require shall be used to expel the invaders from the soil of Kentucky, no citizen shall be molested on account of his political opinions, and no citizen's property shall be taken or confiscated on account of such opinions, nor shall any citizen be free by any military commander, and that all peaceable citizens and their families are entitled to, and shall receive the fullest protection of the Government in the enjoyment of their lives, their liberties and their property.

Resolved, That the Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, be requested to give all the aid in his power to accomplish the end desired by these resolutions, and that he call out so much of the military force of the State under his command as may be necessary therefor, and that he place the same under the command of Gen. Thomas L. Crittenden.

Resolved, That the patriotism of every Kentuckian is invoked, and is confidently relied upon, to give active aid in the defense of the Commonwealth.

In the course of the debate upon this report, and the resolutions attached, Mr. Finnell obtained the floor, and spoke, in substance, as follows:

Mr. SPEAKER.—Early in the debate which has originated upon these resolutions, when my venerable and distinguished friend from Warren, (Mr. Underwood) was overwhelmed with emotion, while he pleaded eloquently for peace, and when I heard the pacific tones of the remarks of the gentleman from Scott, (Mr. Johnson), and the representative from Fleming, (Mr. Andrews), so cordially endorsing their sentiments, I had hoped most sincerely, that the discussion would continue to be characterized by that spirit of conciliation, which should mark an occasion, and at necessity so much to be regretted. But, sir, I cannot express my regret—almost my despair—that the gentleman from Floyd, (Mr. Elliott), should have seen proper to convert this Hall into a gladiatorial hunting-ground, at a time when we should all endeavor religiously to avoid all party strife, and all intemperate or discourteous language. Sir, I have been a party man, and in honest zeal have acted in former times with my political associates to the best of my abilities, and the full extent of my energies. But, sir, I have been sadly impressed with the necessity of forgetting all the shifting and illusory dividing lines of party, of burying all remembrance that I ever had a party, and of all yielding to the honest cooperation of all those who are willing to unite in this hour of dire peril, to vindicate the honor of Kentucky, and preserve the peace of the land.

When, sir, we look at what was the proud and honorable position of our country, some six or eight months since, when prosperity, happiness, and peace were brooding over its borders, and contrast them with the position in which I find it to-day, my heart grows and indeed. From the joyous past, I turn to the present to find that country a ruin, a desolation, almost a waste, and engaged in civil war, from which civilization turns away with horror. How was this ruin and desolation begun, and who commenced it? We have been told by the gentleman who preceded me, (Mr. Elliott), that Lincoln has been the cause of all. I beg gentlemen on the other side to meet this question in a spirit of manhood and like men, and not attempt to deceive the country by inflaming its passions, or exciting its prejudices. Let no one assert that this is Lincoln's war, for it is a terrible and serious contest, for the very preservation of our government, and not for Lincoln or his administration. If any one would really know why all this fearful change has come over the country, and examine into its causes, he must look back to the time when mad and reckless schemers for place and power were stealthily engaged in devising plans for their self-aggrandizement, and preparing the way to tear down this glorious government of ours, prayer founded, and blood bought by illustrious sires, and substitute for it the scenes of anarchy and misery through which we are now passing.

Oh for some chosen curse, some hidden lightning, Red with untamed wrath, to blast the men Who owe their greatness to their country's ruin." After the election of Mr. Lincoln to the Presidency was assured, the revolutionists of the South commenced by seizing forts, arsenals, custom houses, mints, &c., and wresting them by violence from the United States. They were our common property; you and I, sir, were in part their owners. In South Carolina an ordinance of secession was passed before the inauguration of Mr. Lincoln as President, and when, under his administration, an effort was made to provision Fort Sumpter—not to reinforce it—to carry food to our starving gallant soldiers, who had enlisted in the service of the country before its unity was destroyed, the vessel engaged on this errand of mercy, the steamer Star of the West, was fired into; the act of provisioning the soldiers of our government was construed into a flagrant insult to the sovereignty of South Carolina, and by the orders of the authorities of the then seven Confederate States, it was followed by the bombardment and capture of Fort Sumpter, and in the flush of victory it was announced that the Confederate army would soon plant its flag upon the dome of the national capitol at Washington. Up to this period the Federal government had not acted even in self-defense, but now President Lincoln issued his proclamation for 75,000 volunteers to suppress invasion, and protect the menaced capital. This act so purely one of self-defense, and of the last necessity, has been denounced as a violation of the constitution, and it is

argued that, therefore, the Union is dissolved. Sir, you are met in the dark dead hour of night by an assassin, who, with his hand upon your throat, lifts a dagger to strike at your heart; you do not resist; it strikes you; your dead body attests the shameless murder—yet the murderer justifies the act, because upon the body of the slain deadly weapons are found, and the law denounces the carrying of concealed weapons! According to a similar logic, it is urged by some that the Union is dissolved, because this or that act is not constitutional, according to their construction. The constitution of the United States was framed for purposes of peace, and to enforce obedience to salutary laws; and when an effort was made to overturn it by violence, and to substitute new codes for the statutes of the United States, the act was the initiation of rebellion, and that rebellion was properly put by the government, and ought to have been put down, and should yet be put down at every sacrifice of men and treasure! For the attempt to do this, we are told that Kentucky is absolved from her allegiance to that government, and has a right to take her separate place where she chooses.

Kentucky, as a State, is a constituent part of the Federal government, and she has always been true and loyal to that government; she has mourned its sorrows and shared its joys in common sympathy. But when civil strife, fomented by groundless causes, as I have shown, broke out, she occupied such a peculiar relation to the north and south, connected with both by business interests and ties of consanguinity, that it was deemed improper, nay, almost impossible, for her to take part with either section. The policy of that position I am not going to discuss, but I will ask what course did many honor dictate to Kentucky to pursue when her government was menaced, and an enemy threatened at the very gates of its capital? In my opinion her course was as plain as if it had been written with a pen of light; she should have donned her armor, arrayed herself in her panoply of loyalty, and stood shoulder to shoulder with those who were battling against the enemies of the country. She would have done so under any other circumstances and had it not been a civil strife. She felt equal love for the two sections to which she had so long been united in bonds of unity, and the Federal Government, appreciating the delicacy of her position, consented to her *quasi* neutrality. She never assumed, as it has been stated here to-day, an attitude of strict neutrality, for it is recorded in the Journal of her Legislature that she had no intention of obstructing the Federal Government in the exercise of any of its constitutional functions. Well, sir, this most consistent attitude was maintained until when? The gentleman from Floyd tells us, until one thousand Tennesseeans invaded her territory, and that broke up her neutrality. I was pained to hear this declaration, for I have seen those men, and I know that they were driven by violence from their own State, and were trying to find a refuge in the caves and among the mountains of Kentucky. And this is to be made the pretext for destroying the quiet and tranquility of our State? I say I have seen these men in camp Dick Robinson; they were from East Tennessee, and having declined to engage in this unnatural and fratricidal war, they were exposed to terrible persecutions at the hands of the rebel leaders, and compelled to seek a refuge in old Kentucky. And shall anything be denied to them? By the order and Heaven! I would have given them the refuge they required, even in the hour of extension to them, the act had buried them in blood. I would have received and secured them and held them in my heart. Let the consequences be what they might. I would not have brought reproach and dishonor upon the name of my State, and her bright escutcheon, by a refusal to peril all in defense of those who had sought her protection and demanded succor when lying from a vindictive, unlawful and lawless tyranny. This is alleged to have been one cause of our present difficulties, while the inauguration of camp Dick Robinson is brought forward as another cause for them. Who are the inmates of that camp? They are the hardy sons of our mountains; the descendants of the brave pioneers, who subdued the dark and bloody ground, and brought hardy civilization in the place of the savage wilderness; and they are there to defend the peace and tranquility of their native State against wrongdoers. Sir, their mission there is good and holy, and they ought to be defended to the last extremity. They are falsely denounced as unworthy of our sympathy and a dishonor to the name of Kentuckians. Sir, I have seen them, too, in their camp and have heard the opinions of those in the neighborhood of their location, and I assert that they have won a name for decency, orderly conduct and propriety unparalleled in the history of military camps. Has not Kentucky a right to so assemble her children for her own defense? If not, that power is gone, I, for one, care not where Kentucky goes. But why all this censure directed against our own brethren and fellow-citizens? Have we no cause of complaint against outside influences that have been brought to bear with damaging effect upon our tranquility? A few days before the Legislature assembled in this capitol, a correspondence passed between Jeff Davis and Gov. Magoffin, which was communicated to us in the executive message of the latter. In it Davis promised faithfully to observe and respect the neutrality of Kentucky, and yet, in about ten days afterwards we are notified by Gen. Polk that he has taken possession of our soil, on the plea of military necessity, and when Davis was appealed to, he justifies the act and upholds his subordi-

nate officer.

In following up the history of the past, this breaking up, by ruthless violence of the neutrality of Kentucky and the inauguration of a civil war upon our soil, will strike every one as the most shameful faithlessness and the most wanton interference with the pacific attitude which she had sought so eagerly to retain. Without any warning, and in the utter absence of all provocation, with words of peace upon their lips, and the latest guise at their hearts, the Confederate States invaded our Commonwealth, and by that act compelled us to choose between our loyalty to the United States government and submission to the military despotism which threatened us. I need not show by any further recital of facts how our neutrality was broken and the war commenced; nor need I say that the patriotic instinct of Kentucky taught her at once the path, and the only path of duty. But look at the continued persistence in wrong which has marked the progress of this invasion. No sooner had the Confederate General Polk gained his footing upon our territory than he offers terms to us, precedent to his evacuation of the State, by which it appears that our invaders having first insulted us by the occupation, would next degrade and dishonor us

by propositions which no man here would dare accede to and then return to his outraged constituents. Why, sir, I would defy Kentucky, as from a pestilence, if she, in her sadness or her weakness should accept terms so dishonorable and degrading. Are we to have insult heaped upon insult and degradation accumulated upon degradation? I prefer with humiliation, and yet with all becoming submission, to the fact that one branch of this General Assembly had sent forward a committee to treat with Gen. Polk, through a correspondence, instead of leaving the leader and his troops look upon their own soil by the strong arm of our indignant State! It is true the powers of this committee had been revoked, but one of them, Dr. Johnson, of Metticken, had gone forward on his mission, and he had received in reply to his protest, an answer more insulting to Gov. Magoffin. Look at the sarcastic and contemptuous tone of Polk's closing paragraph. Why, sir, and gentlemen, how long are we to stand such conduct; how long will Kentucky, whose past history clusters with glorious memories and glens with gems of chivalric devotion and heroism, rest passive under the language of contumely and reproach? I appeal to my old friend from Scott, (Mr. Johnson), and he is my old and attached and tried friend, and ask, shall Kentucky submit calmly to all this? I appeal to all the line of dead warriors and statesmen, who have borne her name—a name which stands on high and resplendent on every page of Kentucky's history, where valor, worth and manliness are recorded; I appeal to the spirits of the illustrious soldiers who have graven the record of our State with their swords on so many battle fields, will the influence of their memories, now hovering over us and sanctifying this hall, let us no longer pause to make terms and talk of concessions to those who have so deeply insulted us? Why, sir, if we did so, the bones of my friends' dead uncle, the Hero of the Thames, would rattle in their coffin and rise from the grave to reproach us, and cry shame upon us! Then, sir, what have we to do, that our judgments can sanction and our honor suggest without a blush? Shall we take part with South Carolina? Look at the blight she has brought upon our State, and the peril she has brought upon our State. Look at the ghastly train of war, desolation, ruin and the heritage of woe, which has been brought upon us. Take part with the Confederate States—with secession. What is secession, sir?

"No demon of the waste, or midnight ghoul, Caught lingering in the light of blessed day, Ere blasted the sight with lineaments so foul." I turn away in disgust from the horrid deformity! I am willing to make any sacrifice, consistent with honor, nay, I would freely offer life itself, to give to my children the proud heritage of such a government as we enjoyed and gloried in but twelve months since. I would surrender all prospects and personal aspirations, if I could preserve to my children the State's good name, with its good reputation, and yet its golden snow, without a light or stain, and transmit to them at least the indelible name of the proud, good name of Kentucky. Actuated by such feelings, and animated by such motives, I declare most solemnly and solemnly, that I ran hither to no pacific propositions from any quarter, until the invaders of our soil have retired within their own borders. Let them repair, to the extent of their power, the injury they have inflicted, and let them undo the great wrong they have committed upon our honor. There is nothing to be gained by extermination as to the origin of this war; it was not the act of Kentucky. But the gentleman from Floyd leads here an extract from a Chicago paper to show that the United States, through General Grant, contemplated the occupation of Kentucky, or to do so and so. Why this gentleman would not recognize that paper as authority on any other subject, and yet he seizes the assertions of its anonymous editor, respondent to use them, as an argument in vindication of those who have pled military necessity for the dishonor committed upon our State. This is not the way to meet subjects of such vital importance to the peace and security of Kentucky. But if we care to look at the papers of the South, we find that they have anticipated the movement of General Polk, in marching upon our State, and the Memphis Appeal, the official exponent of the views of the Confederate General, in an article headed "The Crisis in Kentucky," tells us that "the rugged issue, which has been manfully faced by nearly every other Southern State, must now be met by Kentucky;" that "Governor Magoffin and the Legislature may properly be allowed a reasonable time, in which to proclaim the State policy, which can be only one of two alternatives; that if we do not choose the alternative, she will have had no choice, which is to join the rebellion against the government, for the overthrow of the constitution, why, then, the Appeal can rank Kentucky as among the enemies of the South, and invade her soil as a measure of self-preservation." But the Memphis paper seems to beat around the bush, and plainly speaks out this insolent threat to our State: "The truth may as well be spoken, and we can tell her citizens—loyalists and traitors—that no such idea has for one moment entered the mind of the Southern people, that she shall remain under the rule of the Yankee despotism. The South needs her territory, and must have it, though at the price of blood and conquest!" Mr. Speaker, is there a single Kentuckian so base as not to stand prepared to resist such an attempt at any price, and to the last extremity? By the eternal Heavens, if they get Kentucky, let them have it only at the cost of one hundred and sixty millions. Still more says that he has been hired to Charles Marshall, of Henry county, Ky. He was arrested in Anderson county, Ky., and the owner of said slave is hereby notified to come forward, prove his right to said slave, pay the fees and expenses, and take him away. WILLIAM SUTTON, J. A. C. Lawrenceburg, Sept. 25-11.

THE FIFTH SESSION OF Mrs. HALLIE E. TODD'S SCHOOL will commence on Monday, September 24, 1861. Terms, per Session of 20 weeks, - \$10 No extras. No deduction made for absence, except in case of sickness. (July 12, 1861.)

FEMALE SCHOOL. Misses K. A. Monroe and Fanny Baldwin, Propose opening a School for Young Ladies, in the basement rooms of the Presbyterian Church, on the last Monday of August, 1861. TERMS: For young ladies studying the higher branches, \$4 00 per year. For primary department, 30 00 " " Music and French extra. July 5-11.

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POWDER. 75 KEGS POWDER for sale by July 22, 1861. OWEN & OWEN.

A LIST OF LETTERS REMAINING in the Post Office at Frankfort, Ky., on the 25th day of Sept., 1861, which, if not called for in two weeks, will be sent to the Dead Letter Office at Washington, D. C. Arnold, Mrs. Mary Atkins, Miss Mary J. Allison, H. T. Guttman, Miss Mina Guttman, James D. Hnon, Thomas Hurst, William L. Bartheles, Miss Bulkeley, Henry D. Brooks, Miss Elizabeth Bush, Edward Plummer, C. W. Laevy, Dr. J. D. Linton, James Marshall, Reuben Morris, Miss Dettio Clark, J. F. Boyle, Fletcher [2] Cox, Col. J. Dulingen, Mr. Ellis, Mrs. Ann Ennart, Manuel Fogarty, John Frost, Miss Mary Graves, E. A. Persons calling for any of the above letters will please say "advertised." Office open from 7 o'clock, A. M., to 7 o'clock, P. M. October 24, 1861. W. A. GAINES, P. M.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

A CARD. To the Members of the General Assembly of Ky. GENTLEMEN: This card is adopted to avoid annoying you. I am a candidate for State Librarian, and, if elected, rest assured I will not abuse your confidence. Refer to Hon. Jas. Harlan, Thos. S. Page, Ac., &c. Respectfully, A. B. TARRANT.

State Librarian. Editor Frankfort Commonwealth: Please announce me as a Union candidate for State Librarian at the next meeting of the Kentucky Legislature. I am in favor of Kentucky ever proving loyal to the United States, and may the stars and stripes forever float over her Capitol. H. G. BANTA.

Forever fond that standard sheet, Where battles the foe and falls before his; With freedom's soil beneath our feet, And freedom's banner streaming o'er us! FRANKFORT, July 19th, 1861-10.

SPECIAL NOTICES. A CONERY SIGN OF THE EAGLE. (LATE W. F. LOOMIS.) Has just received Watches, Jewelry, Silver Ware, Fancy Goods, Clocks, and Fine Knives. Call and see them. Prices to suit the times. Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry repaired. Jan 1-11.

TO CONSUMPTIVES AND THOSE AFFLICTED WITH DYSPPEPSIA, NERVOUS DEBILITY, HEART DISEASE, FEVER AND AGUE, OR CONSTIPATION.—The undersigned, now seventy-five years old, has for years devoted his time to curing his Parishioners and the poor in New York of these dreadful complaints, which carry thousands and thousands to an untimely grave; he has succeeded in curing all who have applied to him for relief, and believing it to be a Christian's duty to relieve those around, as well as at home, he will send to those who require it, a Copy of Prescriptions used, (free of charge,) with directions for preparing and using the same. Also rules on Diet, Bathing, Ventilation, and Exercise for the Sick; they will find these remedies a sure cure for Consumption, and all diseases of the Throat and Lungs, Fever and Ague, Constipation, Heart Disease, Dyspepsia, Nervous Debility, and Female Complaints, and he hopes every one afflicted will send for a copy, as it will cost nothing, and those suffering should apply before it is too late. These Prescriptions are used by the most eminent Physicians in London, Paris, and New York. Those wishing them will please address REV. DR. CHAMBERLAIN, 402 1/2 W. Williamsburg, New York.

J. H. WATERMAN'S SCHOOL Will begin the 10th, instead of the 12th inst. No pupil will be received for a shorter time than for half session (20 weeks). CHARGE—\$25 for 20 weeks—one half of which must be paid in advance. No deduction for absence except in long sickness. [Sept. 6, 1861-1m.]

TERMS CASH. I have been compelled to adopt the cash system, which will enable me to sell good at ten to twenty per cent. lower than formerly. These terms will be enforced from this date. Sign of the Eagle. A. CONERY. June 4, 1861.

COMMITTED TO JAIL. WAS committed to the jail of Anderson county, on the 13th inst., as a runaway slave, a NEGRO MAN, who calls himself Jo. Owsley, and says that he belongs to the heirs of Samuel Owsley, deceased, of Lincoln county, Ky. Said negro man is about 36 or 37 years of age; 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high; black complexion, with whiskers; slender make, and will weigh about one hundred and sixty pounds. Still more says that he has been hired to Charles Marshall, of Henry county, Ky. He was arrested in Anderson county, Ky., and the owner of said slave is hereby notified to come forward, prove his right to said slave, pay the fees and expenses, and take him away. WILLIAM SUTTON, J. A. C. Lawrenceburg, Sept. 25-11.

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MARRIED. In this city, at the residence of the bride's mother, on the 30th ult., by the Rev. John N. Norton, Mr. J. W. JENNIFER, to Miss AMERICA S. CROCKET.

PROCLAMATION by the Governor. WHEREAS, the following act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, cordially approved by a vote on the 20th instant, is the law of the land, I think proper, in the exercise of my executive duties, to make the same promptly known to the public, as I do hereby, and I do hereby enjoin all citizens and residents of this State to be obedient to all the requirements thereof, to the end that the humane and noble purposes of the Legislature may be faithfully effected. The said act of the General Assembly is as follows:

Resolution providing for the peace and quiet of the Commonwealth. Whereas, The people of Kentucky have, from the beginning, ardently desired and still cherish the hope that they may not be involved in the untoward prevailing civil strife, that Kentucky is now, as she ever has been, willing and ready to interpose her friendly mediation in adjusting terms of peace and reconciliation alike honorable and just to all; but as her wishes to mediate and restore harmony may not avail in the present, and it is desirable that the people in the mean time should act in harmony and be at peace among themselves, so that if they shall be involved in war, they will, as far as possible, relieve and palliate its calamities; therefore,

Resolved, by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That all collisions between hostile armies shall take place within our territory, that it is most earnestly recommended to the people of Kentucky not to engage in said strife among themselves on account of differences of political opinions; that it is the duty of the people to be obedient to the civil authorities, and, in times of war as well as peace, all the rights guaranteed to every citizen by the constitution and laws of the land; that all good citizens, however they may differ in political opinions, should unite in protecting each other in their rights of life, liberty, and property, against all and every invasion thereof by unlawful raids, mobs, marauding bands, or other civil disposed persons, and aid the civil authorities in arresting all such persons and bringing them before the courts for trial.

2. Resolved, That, by the Representatives of the present General Assembly, hereby pledge ourselves to a strict observance of the foregoing resolutions, and earnestly recommend a like observance by all the people of the State of Kentucky.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I, BERTHALL MAGOFFIN, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, have subscribed my name and caused the seal of the State to be affixed.—Done at Frankfort, this 23d day of September, in the year of our Lord, 1861, and in the 70th year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor, B. MAGOFFIN. THO. B. MONROE, Jr., Secretary of State. By J. S. W. TATE, Assistant Secretary.

LEON LAMM, Baltimore, Md., and SAMUEL LAMM, Parkersburg, Virginia, LAMM & BRO., HAVE opened a CLOTHING STORE under the "COMMONWEALTH OFFICE," on St. Clair Street, in the City of Frankfort, and will keep on hand all times a well selected stock of Ready made Clothing and Furnishing Goods, which they will sell for CASH, at the very lowest prices. They have every facility for selecting their Goods in the very best markets in the United States, besides being themselves large manufacturers.

They have appointed LIPMAN LAMM their Agent, who will conduct their business in this place, and who is acquainted with the wants of the market. Aug. 19, 1861-3m.

Greenwood Female Seminary, FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY. MRS. MARY TRAYNE RUSYAN, Principal. The Twenty-Sixth semi-annual Session of this School will commence on the First Monday in September, (September 2, 1861.)

Expenses, per session: Board, including fuel and lights, \$60 00 Tuition in primary class, 15 00 Tuition in middle and senior classes, 20 00 French, Latin, Drawing, and Painting in water colors, each, 10 00 Oriental, Persian, Grecian, and Italian Painting, each, 5 00 Music on Piano, 25 00 Use of instrument for practice, 5 00 Washing, 5 00 Contingent fee, 25 00 Instructions in Plain and Fancy Needlework without charge. No deduction for voluntary absence. For further information address the Principal, July 22, 1861-watv3m.

Academy for Instruction in Writing, Book keeping and Drawing. (On Moro Street, next to J. L. Sago's.) FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY.

JOHN A. FLYNN, TEACHER, RESPECTFULLY submits the following testimony as to his character and qualifications as a teacher, and assures parents and guardians that the strictest and kindest attention shall be uniformly given to those committed to his care. Terms—Suited to the times.

FRANKFORT, Ky., May 22, 1861. We, the undersigned, do hereby certify, that our children have taken lessons in writing, under the care of Mr. John A. Flynn, and we are happy to say their improvement has been highly satisfactory. We consider Mr. Flynn a kind and efficient teacher, and we therefore most warmly recommend him to all the citizens of Frankfort and vicinity, who may require his services. James M. Todd, H. G. Banta, W. H. Gray, Ben. F. Meek, J. M. Gray, J. R. Rodman, J. M. Todd, Nelson Alley, J. S. Bate, W. C. Speed, Annabella Welch, John W. Pratt, Geo. Wythe Lewis. May 23, 1861-11.

ATTENTION TAXPAYERS! THE attention of Tax payers of Franklin county is respectfully called to the following circular:

TO THE SHERIFFS OF KENTUCKY. The condition of the Treasury makes it necessary, for the purpose of carrying on the Government, that the revenue should be paid into the Treasury as early as possible, and that payments should be made whenever an amount sufficient to justify shall have been collected. I therefore most earnestly call upon the sheriffs of the State to use every exertion in their power to collect and pay in the revenue of their respective counties at the earliest possible day, that the credit of the State may not suffer from the refusal to pay of just claims against it. It would be a source of regret to me to take judgment against any of the sheriffs; but my duty will require me to enforce the law against any sheriff who fails to pay in the revenue by the time fixed by law.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, Ky., Frankfort, Sept. 12, 1861. For the purpose of collecting the taxes for the present year, as well as balances due for 1859 and 1860, the undersigned must urge taxpayers to be ready when called on, or we will be compelled to enforce the law for collection of taxes. Longer indulgence will not be given. H. I. TODD, S. F. C. Deputies.

Vacant Lots for Sale. I HAVE several beautiful vacant Building Lots for sale. Call on me at my residence in South Frankfort. THOS. A. THEOBALDS. July 23-watv11.
